

ScaRaB:

ScaRaB Mission status and instrument performances



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- ScaRaB :
 - optical scanning radiometer devoted to the measurements of radiative fluxes at the top of the atmosphere (TOA)
 - Initially, ScaRaB was realized in order to complete the ERBE-CERES US missions
 - Shares many common points with CERES

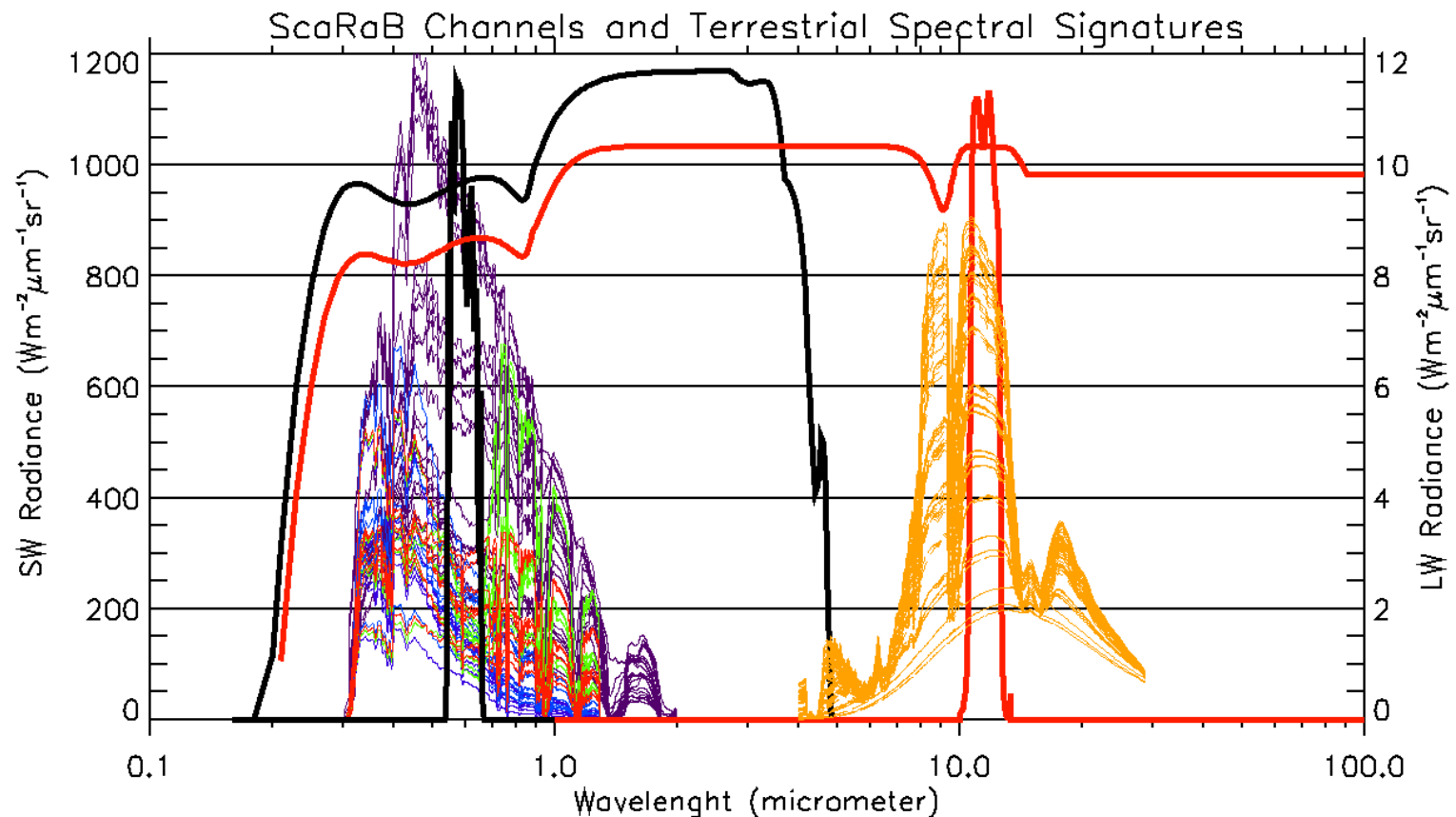
- Two models have already been sent :
 - Aboard a METEOR-3M Russian satellite launched in January 1994 onto a quasi-polar orbit at an altitude of 1200 km
 - Aboard a Russian RESURS platform launched on July 10th, 1998 at an altitude of 830 km.
- A new instrument was built by CNES for the Indo-French satellite MEGHA-TROPIQUES, launched on October 12th, 2011 from Sriharikota in India

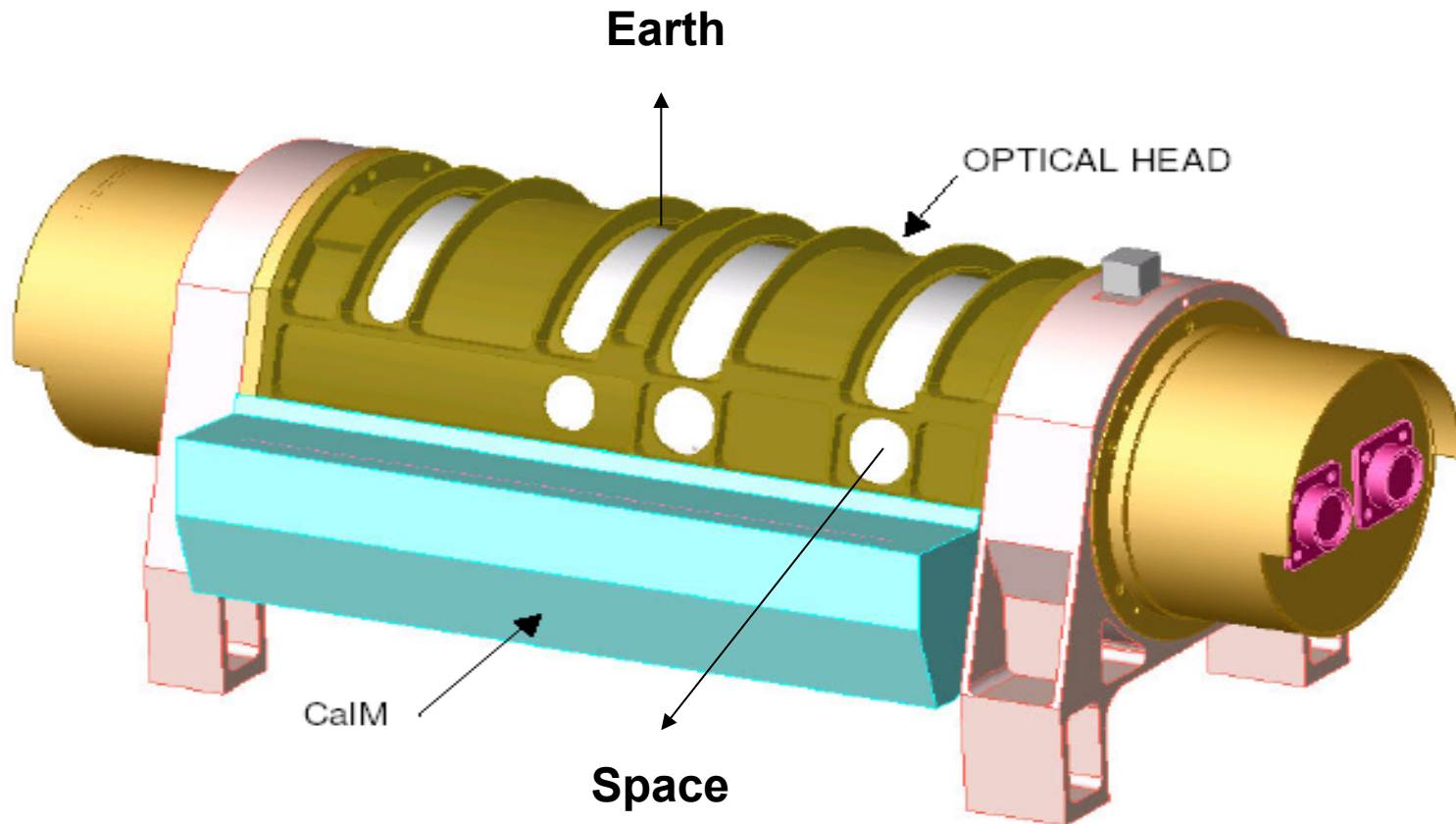
- MEGHA-TROPIQUES is a satellite designed to study convective systems, focusing on the analysis of water cycle with water vapour distribution and transport, convective systems life cycle and energy exchanges in the tropical belt
- MEGHA-TROPIQUES carries three scientific passive instruments:
 - **MADRAS** : A multi-channels self calibrating microwave imager mainly aimed at studying precipitation and cloud properties.
 - **SAPHIR** : A microwave instrument used to retrieve water vapour vertical profiles.
 - **ScaRaB**

- MEGHA-TROPIQUES is developed through a collaboration between ISRO (Indian Space Research Organisation) and CNES (Centre National d'Études Spatiales) which provided the ScaRaB instrument.
- Main characteristics of the low inclination and non-synchronous orbit :
 - Inclination: 20°
 - Phasing : 7 days phased orbit
 - Reference equatorial nominal altitude: 866 Km

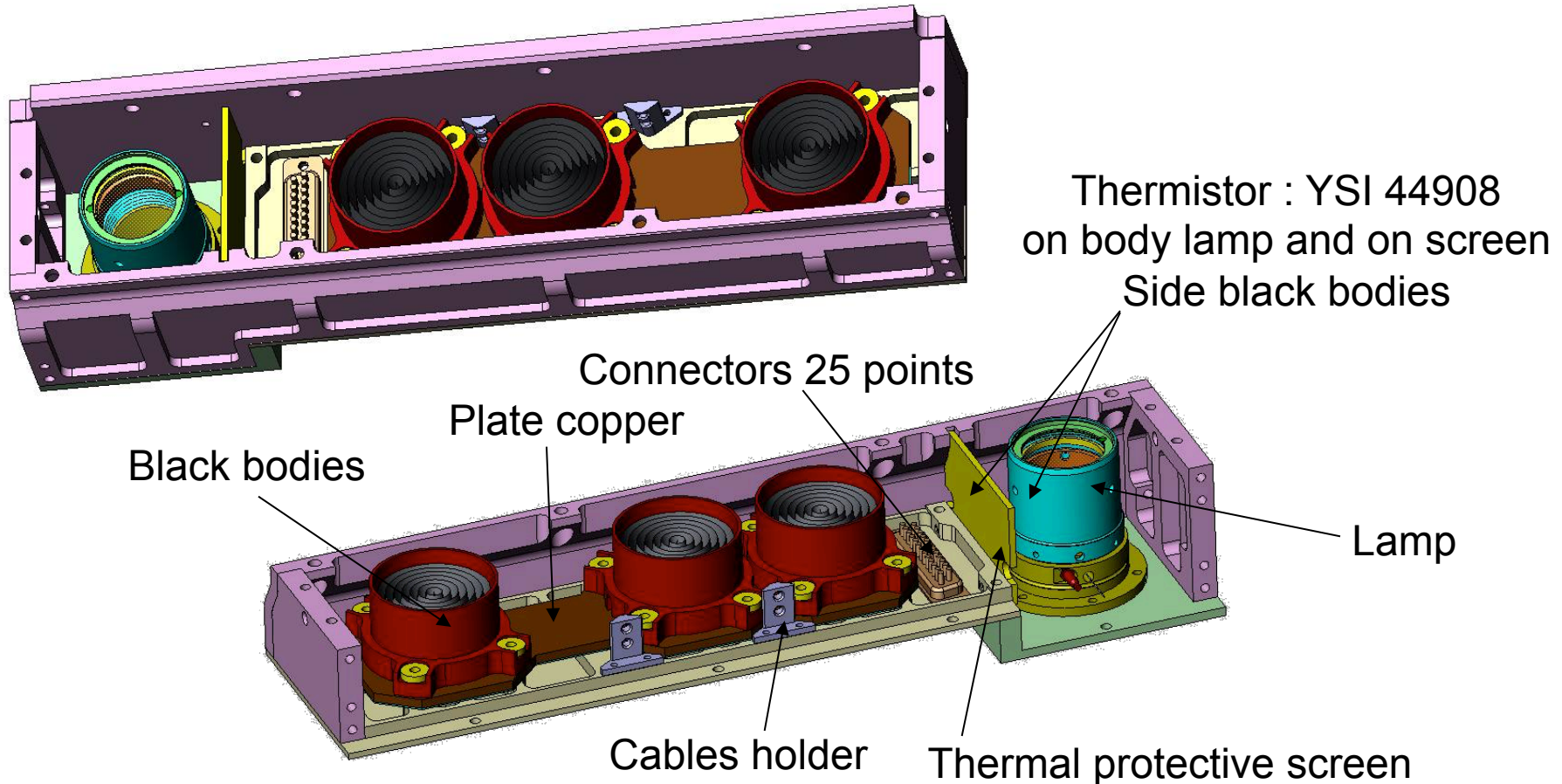
Canal	Description	Spectral range	Filter type
1	Visible (VIS)	0,55 — 0,65 μm	Interferential
2	Solar (SW)	0,2 — 4 μm	Silica filter
3	Total (T)	0,2 — 200 μm	No filter
4	IR Window (IRW)	10,5 — 12,5 μm	Interferential

- Channels and observed spectra

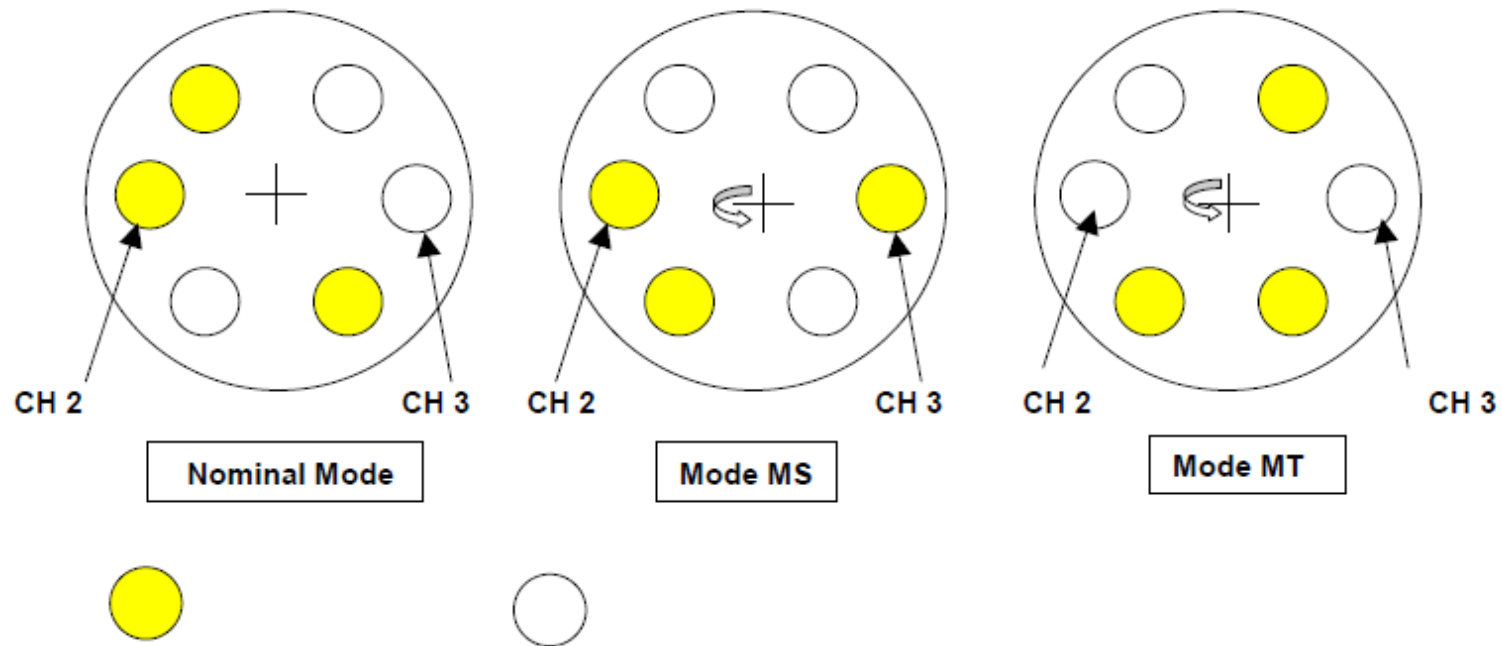


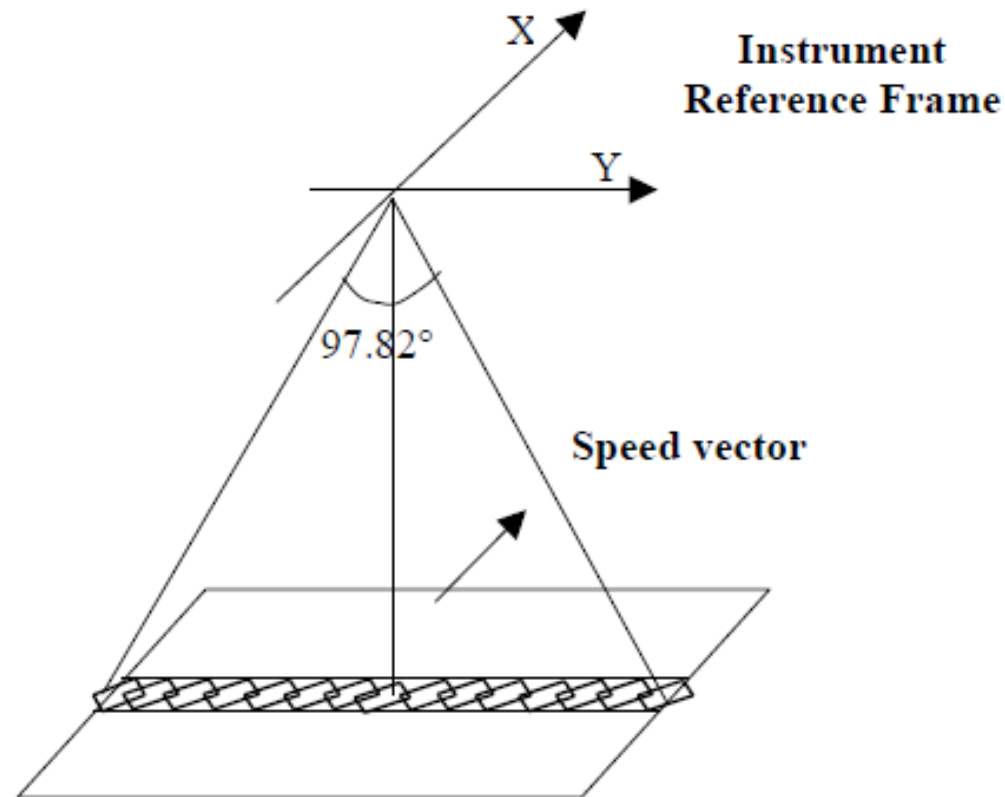


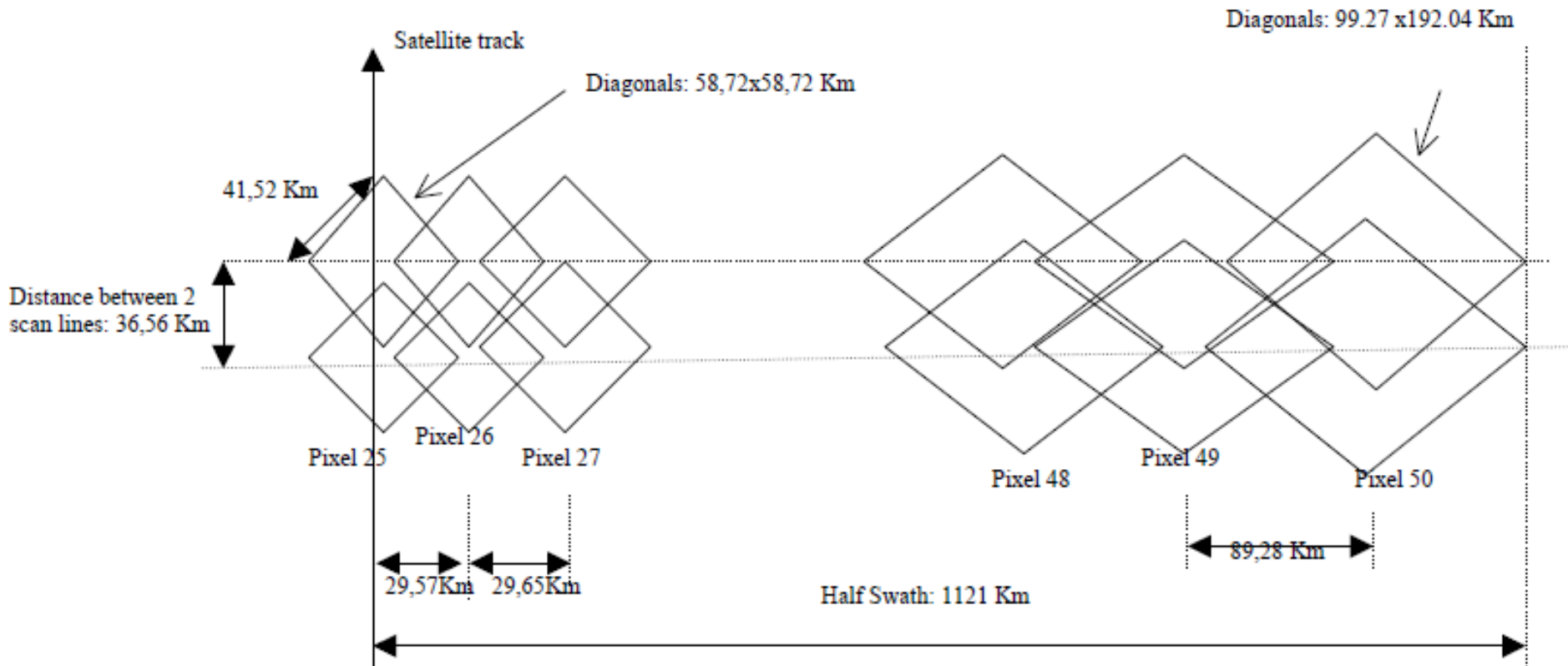
Two internal sides of CalM



- Use of a filter wheel to set A'



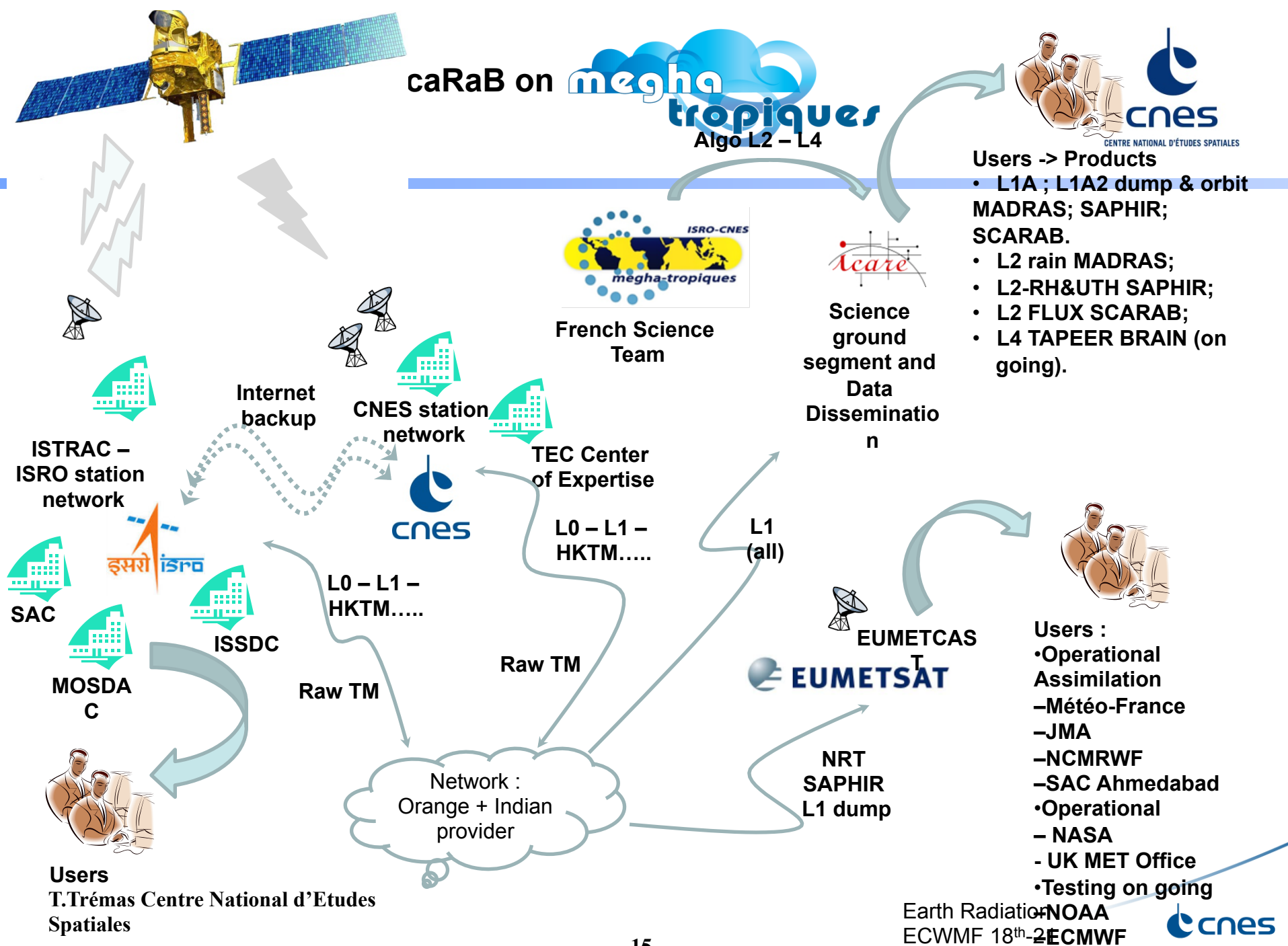




MISSION STATUS

- This mission delivers a lot of data for science but not only : it is useful for people in the world as well
- SAPHIR NRT retrieved by EUMETSAT on April 2014
- MADRAS data opened on October 2015
- 1st exploitation review and mission extension on May 23th 2014
- Exploitation review December 4th 2015
- New review to extend the mission on May 23th 2016 =>

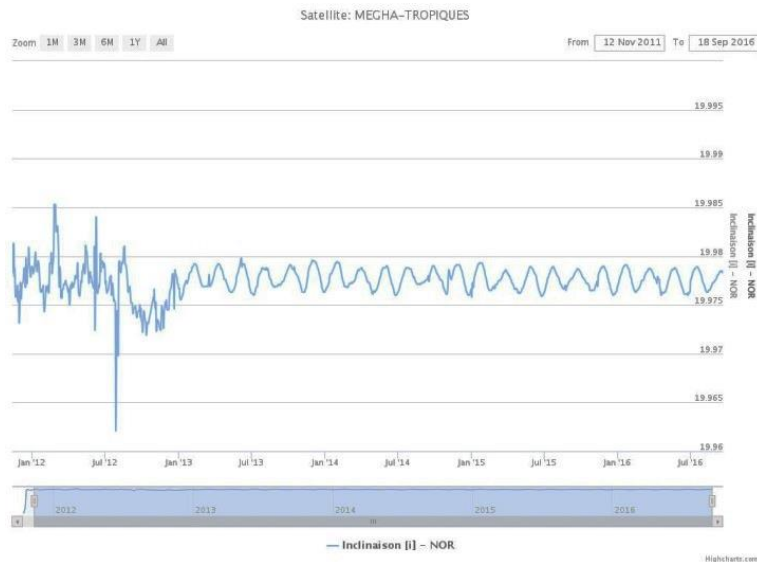




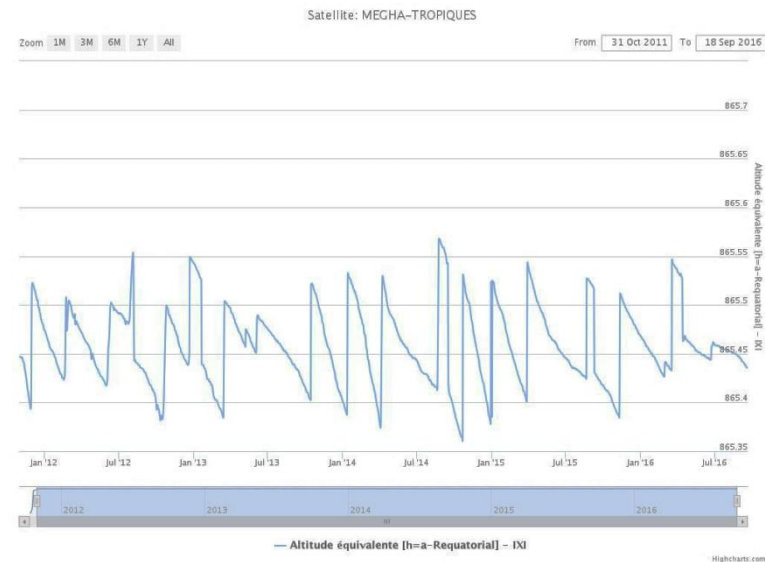
• Satellite : nothing to report

- We have still about 150kg of ergol, about 0,5kg by year is needed
 - So we have fuel for the next 300 years ☺
- No anomaly until now
- All orbital parameters are constant and ok since the launch ☺

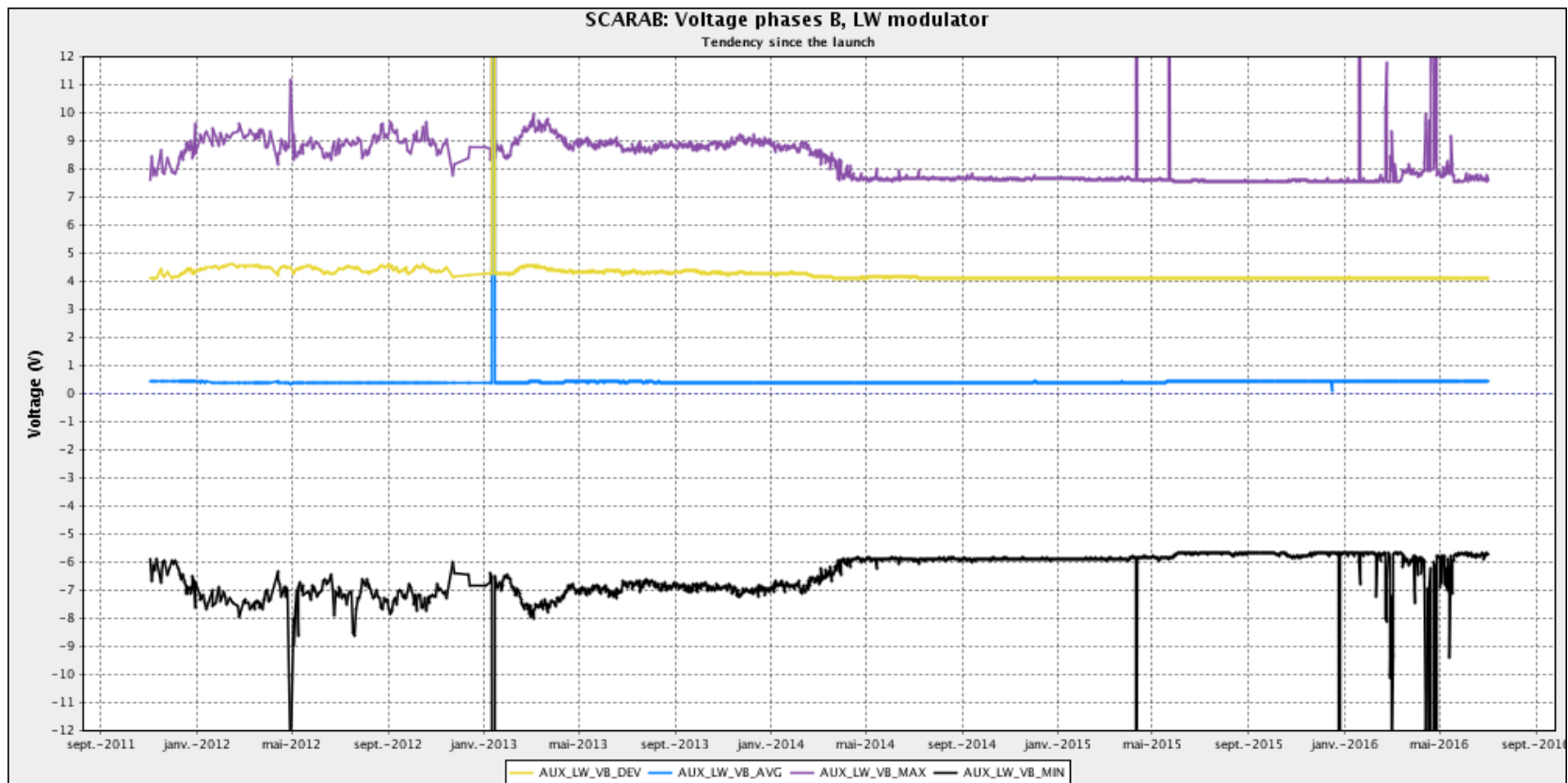
Satellite Tilt



Satellite altitude

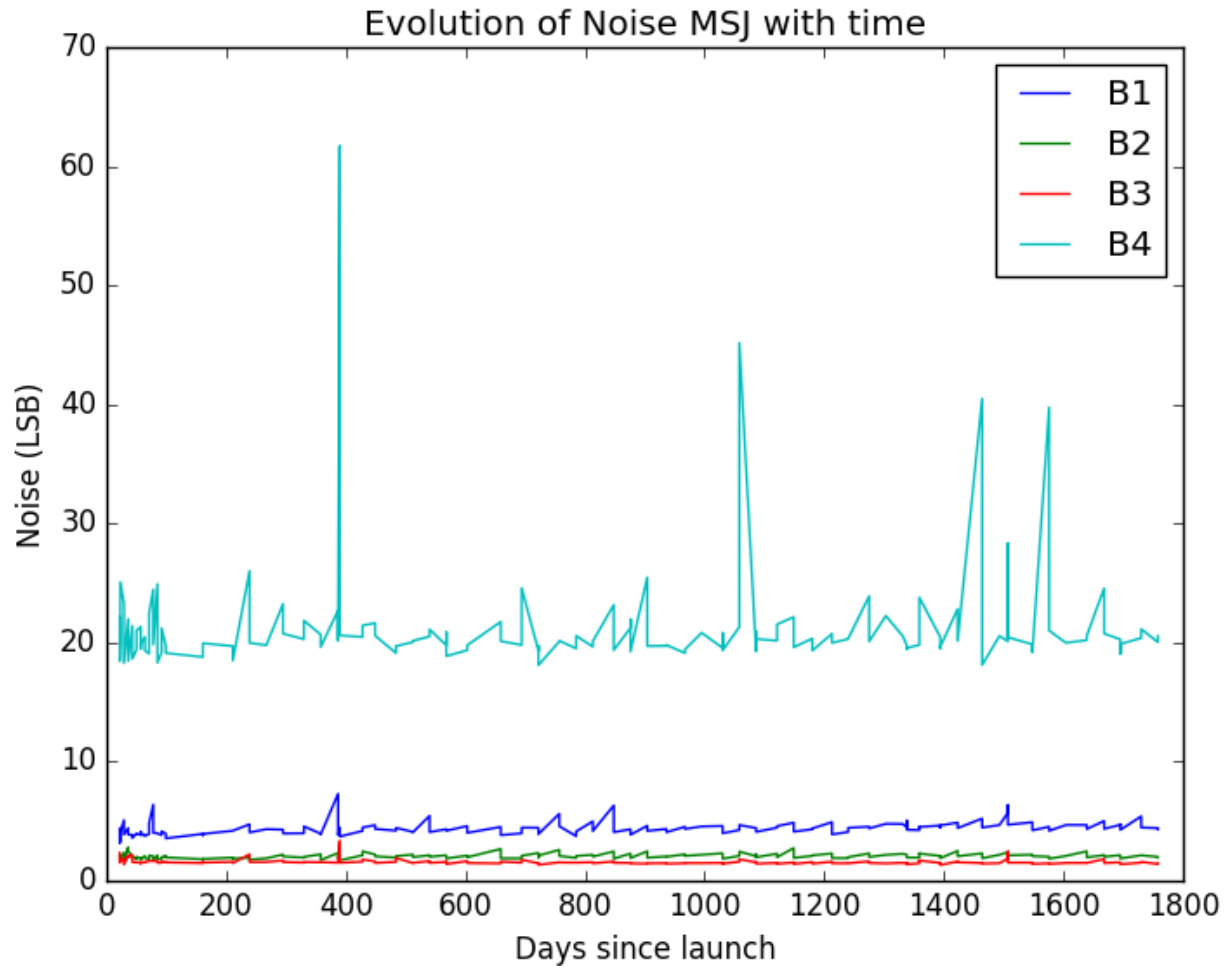


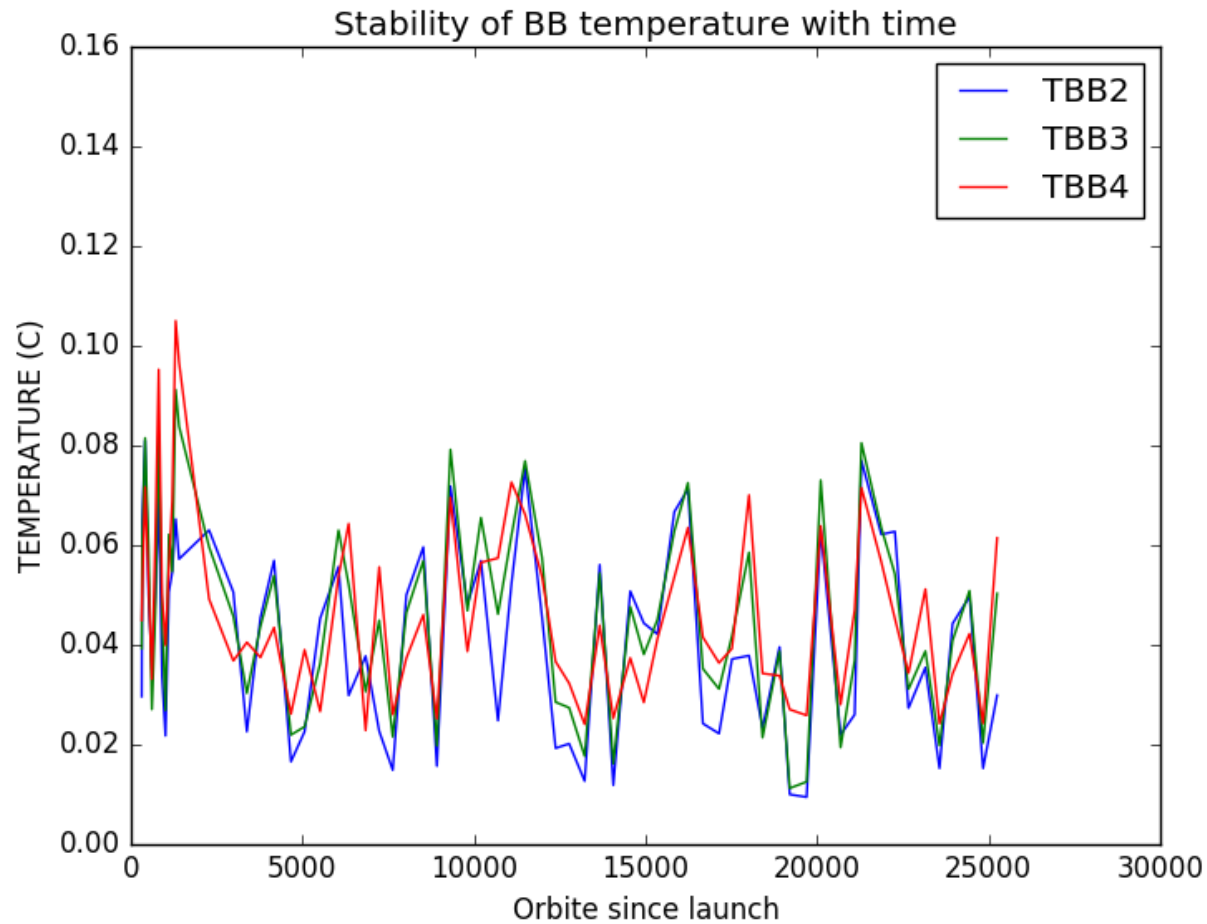
- Some warnings on the modulator mechanism :
- Surely due to lubricant cluster. Now all is ok!



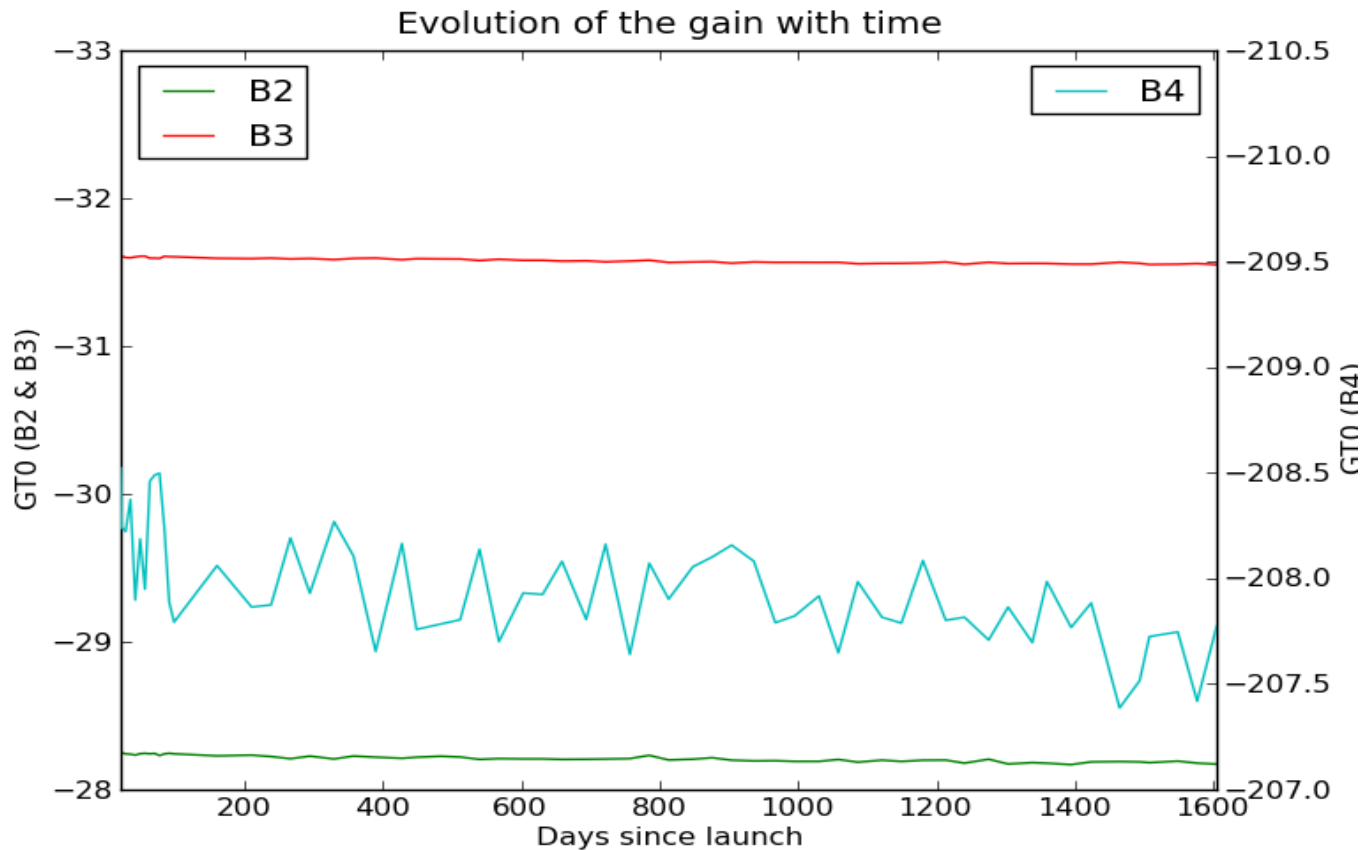
- Station network:
- Some jamming has been observed at Bangalore station beginning 2016, but today the situation is ok.
- Data link:
 - Some difficulties to improve the reliability of the network
 - The last weeks :
 - Backup using internet to deliver data from the stations
 - => we didn't lost data (operational)
- Anomalies on products L1 :

Mainly due to the jamming , some geolocation are not flagged correctly in the data

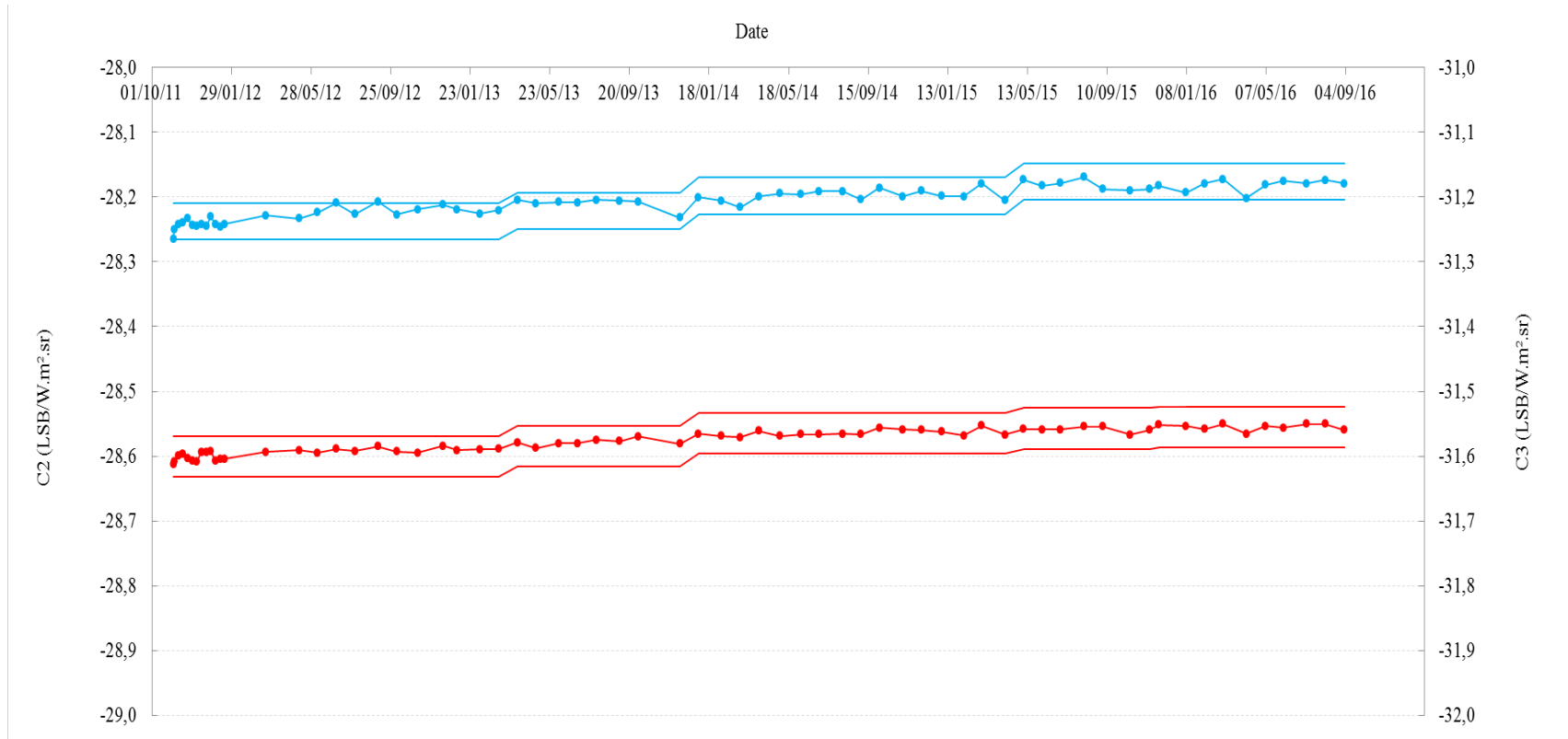




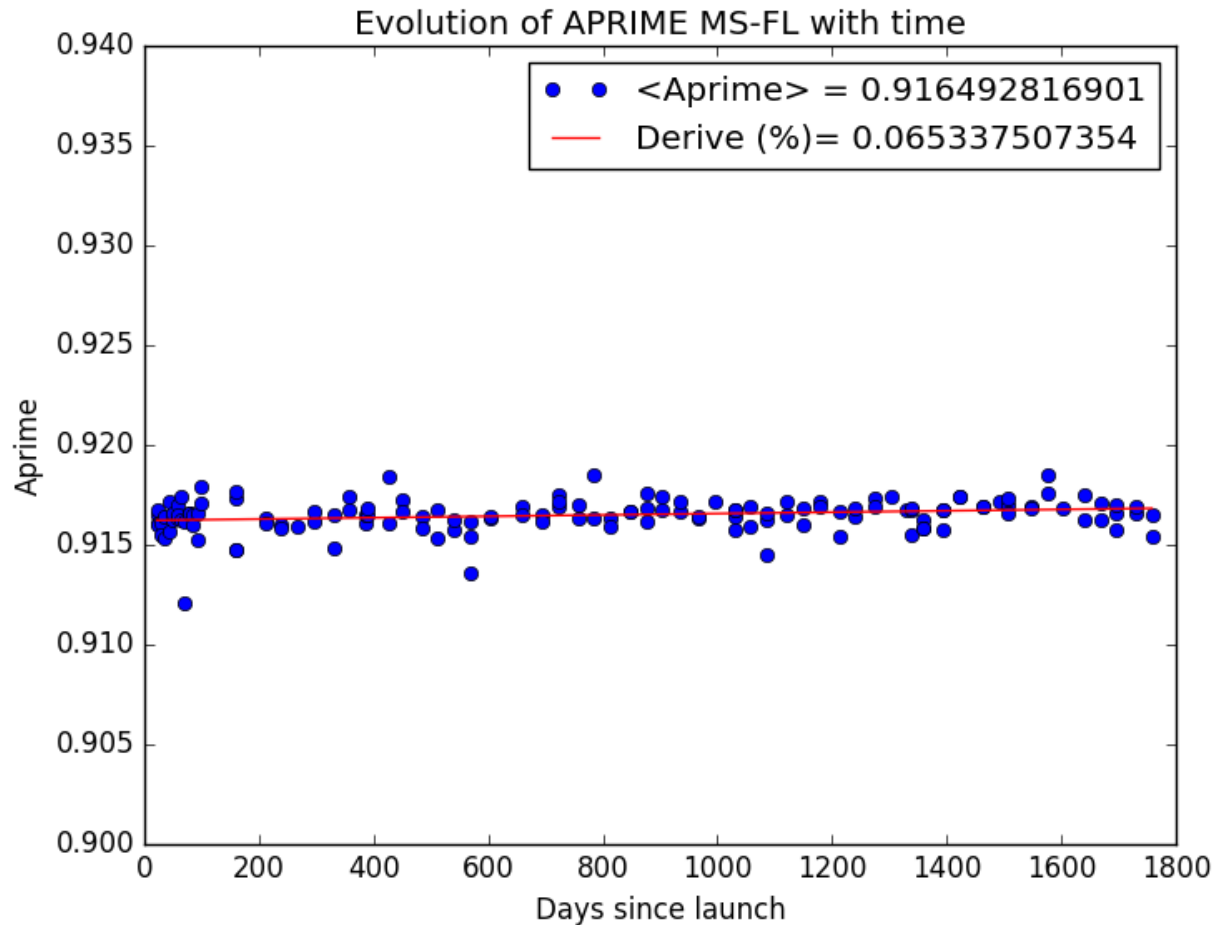
Scarab instrument stability – relative gains



Gain B2 (solar channel) & B3 (total channel)



Scarab instrument stability – A'



- **Very slight drifts : no consequences :**
- **A' drift : 0,07% for a requirement of 0,1% (over a life time of 3 years, initial goal)**
- **Gain ratio (G2/G3) of 0,96% for a requirement of 1%**
- **According to the survey, parameters are updated. They are then gathered in IODD files, used as configuration parameters for ISRO Ground Segment (ISSDC)**

- Last IODD have not been activated at ISSDC, but L1 files have been produced
 - ⇒ Need to apply a slight correction to L1 files
 - ⇒ Correction will be proposed at ICARE when loading L1 files

CORRECTION OF ISRO SCARAB LEVEL-1 PRODUCTS

This document presents the procedure to correct ScaRaB level-1 products provided by ISRO. Current ScaRaB level-1 products (delivered by ISRO) use old physical gains and Aprime coefficient.

For ScaRaB level-1 products defined by 11469 < orbit number < 20690, we observed errors on radiances as:

ALL SCARAB L1 PRODUCTS DERIVED USING IODDS-917 WITH OLD PHYSICAL GAINS PRESENT AN ERROR ON RADIANCES OF:

C2: 0.08 %
C3: 0.07 %
C4: 0.04 %
LW: 0.04 % (Error on Aprime : 0.05 %)

For ScaRaB level-1 products defined by orbit number > 20690, we observed errors on radiances as:

ALL SCARAB L1 PRODUCTS DERIVED USING IODDS-917 WITH OLD PHYSICAL GAINS PRESENT AN ERROR ON RADIANCES OF:

C2: 0.08 %
C3: 0.07 %
C4: 0.17 %
LW: 0.13 % (Error on Aprime : 0.11 %)

In order to correct the ScaRaB level-1 products, we propose a simple way to take into account the correct physical gains as well as the Aprime coefficient. This correction concerns ScaRaB level-1 products with a starting orbit > 11469 (acquired since January 2014).

The following parameters are used to perform this correction. Depending of the orbit number (respectively the date), the value of the corrective parameters will change.

	Orbit range: 11469-20690 Date: 01/2014 - 10/2015	Orbit range: > 20690 Date: 10/2015 - today
F _{C2}	1.00082	1.00082
F _{C3}	1.00067	1.00067
F _{C4}	1.00038	1.00173
A'	0.9160	0.9160
A''	0.9165	0.9170

F_{C2} is the corrective factor associated to the shortwave (SW) canal, F_{C3} is the corrective factor associated to the total canal (TOT), F_{C4} is the corrective factor associated to the thermal canal (TH), A' is the old coefficient and A'' is the new coefficient.

The correction of ScaRaB radiances is performed by applying the following equations:

$$L_{SW}^{C2} = L_{SW} \cdot F_{C2}$$

$$L_{TOT}^{C3} = L_{TOT} \cdot F_{C3} + L_{SW} \cdot (F_{C3} \cdot A' - F_{C3} \cdot A'')$$

$$L_{TOT}^{C4} = L_{TOT} \cdot F_{C4}$$

$$L_{TH}^{C4} = L_{TH} \cdot F_{C4}$$

Where L_{SW}^{C2} , L_{TOT}^{C3} , L_{TOT}^{C4} and L_{TH}^{C4} are the corrected radiances and L_{SW} , L_{TOT} and L_{TH} are the biased radiances.